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The lax character of the leaves, their homotropous tendency, as well as the departure in the character of the spores seem to justify the making our plant a variety, and the most appropriate name would be *Seligeria tristicha laxa*, n. var. If Lindberg's revival of Bridel's name is followed the plant becomes *Seligeria trifaria laxa*.

P. S.—Since writing the above, Dr. G. G. Kennedy kindly loaned some material of this plant in unusually good condition, from which a pocket lens inspection furnishes the following additional data: 1—The lid remains over the mouth of the capsule, attached to the long collumella, as in *Schistidium* and *Gymnostomum*, the latter projects as a whitish stalk after the lid falls. 2—The mouth of the deoperculate capsule widens, and the dark-red peristome teeth become revolute. 3—The capsule below the mouth shrinks slightly but shows even now no appreciable neck at the junction with the seta. Its dark green color persists, and forms a pretty contrast with the color of the peristome.

NOTES ON RARE OR LITTLE KNOWN MOSSES.

BRYUM CAPILLARE FLACCIDUM B. & S.

Sterile plants of this species were collected by me near Taylor's Falls, on the St. Croix River, Minn., August 15th, 1896. It was not possible to determine it till recently, when Mr. Schliephacke sent me a plant collected by him near Naumburg a/d Saale, Germany, named as above. The Minnesota plant is exactly identical with it. Both are sterile, yet both Limpricht (*Laubmoose* II. p. 377) and Boulay (*Muscinées de la France*, p. 263) describe the fruit. The plants seem very different from *Bryum capillare* being dark green and of a succulent-brittle texture, and one gets a strong impression that it is really well worthy of specific rank. Of course intermediate forms may be known. Lesq. & James' Manual, p. 236, credits the plant to the Eastern States and the White Mountains, but I have not seen any other American specimens.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

CYNODONTIUM SCHISTI (Wahlenb.) Lindb.

Plants of this species with both old and immature fruits were collected near Taylor's Falls, Minn. The undivided teeth of the peristome and the texture and appearance of the plant led me to refer it to *Rhabdoweisia*; but it evidently agreed with neither of the two species which occur in our territory. The structure and areolation of the leaves as well as the slightly strumose capsule bring the plant under *Cynodontium*. The leaf sections show strong papillæ on both sides of the cell walls. Limpricht says the spores measure 10–14 μ , but I find that spores from Scandinavian plants communicated by Dr. Bryhn measure 14–16 μ , while those from the Minnesota plants measure 16–20 μ . The fruits of the latter were fully ripe and this may account for the discrepancy in spore dimensions. The plant is known from Greenland, Newfoundland, and the Rocky Mountains, Siberia and Europe.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

CLIMACIUM KINDBERGII (R. & C.) Grout.

The three species of *Climacium* are quite common in northern Massachusetts, at least in that section of the state that is watered by the Merrimac River, as there is an abundance of swamps and wet meadows just fitted for the growth of this genus. There is a very marked difference between the superficial appearance of the two species *C. Americanum* and *C. Kindbergii* from the fact that the branch leaves of the former are subimbricate, while those of the latter are widely open. In their compact method of growth and patent leaves they remind one strongly of *Mnium hornum*, as the dendroid character of the genus is not apparent. I think the blackened appearance to be due to submersion, as greener plants are found in less wet situations.

J. W. HUNTINGTON.

NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE.

BY ELIZABETH G. BRITTON.

PLATYGYRIUM REPENS (Brid.) Br. & Sch.

HYPNUM PALATINUM Neck. Act. Acad. Theod. palat. 2:454. t. 1. f. 1. 1770
pp. Neck. Meth. Musc. 182. 1771.—Dill. Hist. Musc. 2:320. t. 41, fig.
55. B. C. 1741.

ENTODON PALATINUS Lindb. Musc. Scand. 39:1879.

ENTODON REPENS (Brid.) Grout. Bull. T.B.C. 23:227. 1896.

Recent European authors have followed Schimper in the name of this moss. Dr. Grout in his Revision of the Isotheciaceæ, has followed Lindberg generically but not specifically. In a genus so marked in its natural character as *Entodon*, I fail to see how this species belongs there. As to the specific name, Lindberg stated in his *Musci Scandinavici* that there are numerous and perfect specimens of *Hypnum palatinum* collected by Necker, preserved at St. Petersburg, which are identical with *Platygyrium repens*. Le Jolis, in his remarks on Nomenclature, fails to appreciate the points that Lindberg made and attempts to elucidate the species by reference to subsequent authors, instead of consulting the original place of publication of *H. palatinum*. The original citation is given correctly above, and the volume is to be seen in the Astor Library. We have Necker's *Methodus* and Dillenius' *Historia*, and the three references show very conclusively what Necker meant. He referred to plate 41, fig. 55, of Dillenius, and in the *Methodus* says figures B and C absolutely illustrate his plant. Figures A and D are undoubtedly *Pterogonium gracile*, and it is unquestionably true that Necker included both species under *H. palatinum*, in his description as well as his synonymy; but in t. 1, fig. 1, of the *Acta*, he figured *Platygyrium*, and in the *Methodus* he excluded the Dillenian figures of *Pterogonium gracile*. At first he evidently thought that *Platygyrium* was the young "germinating plant" of *Pterogonium*, and described the gemmæ on the apex of the branches. He